Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L7 and L6	35

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L8

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Monday, September 27, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L8	L7 and l6	35	L8
L7	L6 and precocious or attenuated	51487	L7
L6	L5 and oocysts	136	L6
L5	L4 and acervulina and maxima and mitis and tenella	151	L5
L4	L3 and l2	788	L4
L3	L2 and vaccin? or composition	720452	L3
L2	eimeria	866	L2
L1	5055292	6	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Ref    Items  Index-term
E1         0 *AU=MCDOUGALD, L
E2        17  AU=MCDOUGALD, L R
E3         1  AU=MCDOUGALD, L.
E4         1  AU=MCDOUGALD, L. E.
E5         2  AU=MCDOUGALD, L. L.
E6         7  AU=MCDOUGALD, L. R
E7       203  AU=MCDOUGALD, L. R.
E8       146  AU=MCDOUGALD, L.R.
E9        10  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R
E10       27  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R.
E11        7  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R. (ED)
E12        3  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY ROBERT

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? p

Ref    Items  Index-term
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E14        1  AU=MCDOUGALD, M.K.
E15        1  AU=MCDOUGALD, N K
E16        7  AU=MCDOUGALD, N.
E17       31  AU=MCDOUGALD, N. K.
E18       26  AU=MCDOUGALD, N.K.
E19        2  AU=MCDOUGALD, NEIL
E20        6  AU=MCDOUGALD, NEIL K
E21       10  AU=MCDOUGALD, NEIL K.
E22        2  AU=MCDOUGALD, S. DIANE
E23        1  AU=MCDOUGALD, S.D.
E24        2  AU=MCDOUGALD, SUSAN DIANE

          Enter P or PAGE for more
? s e6-e12
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           203  AU=MCDOUGALD, L. R.
           146  AU=MCDOUGALD, L.R.
            10  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R
            27  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R.
             7  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY R. (ED)
             3  AU=MCDOUGALD, LARRY ROBERT
     S14   401  E6-E12
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 652.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 452.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 286.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 124.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
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...examined 50 records  (100)
...examined 50 records  (150)
...examined 50 records  (200)
...examined 50 records  (250)
...examined 50 records  (300)
...examined 50 records  (350)
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in RD set
>>>Record 266:276899 ignored; incomplete bibliographic data, not retained -
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in RD set
...examined 50 records  (400)
...completed examining records
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             248  S15
           54178  EIMERIA
     S16      192  S15 AND EIMERIA
? s s16 not py>2002
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Processing
Processed  30 of  60 files ...
Completed processing all files
             192  S16
        30847550  PY>2002
     S17      189  S16 NOT PY>2002
? s s17 and acervulina and maxima and mitis and tenella
             189  S17
            6379  ACERVULINA
          184742  MAXIMA
           12374  MITIS
           31843  TENELLA
     S18        6  S17 AND ACERVULINA AND MAXIMA AND MITIS AND TENELLA
? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1      54178   EIMERIA
S2      10159   S1 AND OOCYSTS
S3      10159   S1 AND S2
S4       2966   S3 AND SPORULATED
S5     541902   S4 AND PRECOCIOUS OR ATTENUATED
S6        206   S5 AND S4
S7        160   RD (unique items)
S8        129   S7 NOT PY>2002
S9     669822   S8 AND VACCIN? OR IMMUNIZ?
S10       123   S9 AND S8
S11       123   RD (unique items)
S12        77   S11 AND ACERVULINA AND MAXIMA AND MITIS AND TENELLA
S13        77   RD (unique items)
S14       401   E6-E12
S15       248   RD (unique items)
S16       192   S15 AND EIMERIA
S17       189   S16 NOT PY>2002
S18         6   S17 AND ACERVULINA AND MAXIMA AND MITIS AND TENELLA
? t s18/3,ab/1-6
>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 124, 129, 158, 180,
   342, 345, 390, 398, 452, 624

 18/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File  50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

03974927   CAB Accession Number: 20002220470
    %Eimeria% brunetti and %Eimeria% necatrix in chickens of Argentina and
 confirmation of seven species of %Eimeria%.
   Mattiello, R.; Boviez, J. D.; McDougald, L. R.
   Department of Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of
 Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
   Avian Diseases volume 44 (3): p.711-714
   Publication Year: 2000
   ISSN: 0005-2086 --
   Language: English    Summary Language: spanish
   Document Type: Journal article
   Ten poultry farms (broiler breeder pullets, layer pullets and broilers)
 in the provinces of Entre Rios and Buenos Aires, Argentina, were examined
 for %Eimeria% spp. Litter samples obtained from 7- to 11-week-old flocks
 were examined for oocyst and sporulation, and then concentrated for
 inoculation into coccidia-free chickens. Species were identified by
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prepatent period, oocyst size, location and appearance of lesions in the intestine, microscopic examination of mucosal smears and histology (to confirm E. brunetti). E. praecox was found in 2 samples, E. %mitis% in 2, E. %acervulina% in 9, E. %maxima% in 7, E. necatrix in 3, E. %tenella% in 7, and E. brunetti in 4. 8 reference

18/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

03676413 CAB Accession Number: 990801002
Residual activity of anticoccidial drugs in chickens after withdrawal of medicated feeds.
McDougald, L. R.; Seibert, B. P.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Veterinary Parasitology volume 74 (2/4): p.91-99
Publication Year: 1998
ISSN: 0304-4017 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Eight anticoccidial drugs commonly used in poultry (diclazuril, monensin, salinomycin, halofuginone, nicarbazin, robenidine, amprolium and lasalocid) were tested for residual activity after withdrawal. In each test, the products were given at the recommended level to cages of 10 broiler chickens. Oral inoculation with coccidia was given after withdrawal of medication. Birds pretreated with 1 ppm of diclazuril and inoculated with %Eimeria% %tenella% after drug withdrawal had normal weight gain and very low lesion scores. Residual activity depleted gradually over several days, as shown by higher lesion scores when medication was withdrawn for up to 3 days before inoculation. Similar results were observed when young birds were inoculated with a mixture of E. %tenella%, E. %maxima% and E. %acervulina%, and also when birds were given diclazuril to market weight (6 weeks of age) and inoculated with a mixture of 6 species of %Eimeria% (the above species plus E. brunetti, E. %mitis% , and E. necatrix) after withdrawal of medication for 2 days. In contrast, there was no evidence of residual anticoccidial activity with nicarbazin, halofuginone, lasalocid, amprolium, salinomycin or monensin. Overall, the residual activity was unique to diclazuril. 14 reference

18/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

03533630 CAB Accession Number: 982206577
A survey of coccidia on 43 poultry farms in Argentina.
McDougald, L. R.; Fuller, L.; Mattiello, R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Avian Diseases volume 41 (4): p.923-929
Publication Year: 1997
ISSN: 0005-2086 --
Language: English Summary Language: spanish
Document Type: Journal article
Faecal samples from 43 broiler and breeder farms in the Entre Rios and Buenos Aires districts of Argentina were examined for coccidia. 38 samples were positive by microscopic examination after salt flotation, with counts of 138 to 415 800 oocysts per gram of faeces. Samples were aerated for 2 days and inoculated into 21-day-old chicks for determination of prepatent period. %Eimeria% praecox was conclusively identified in 56% of the samples by producing typical oocysts (17 x 21 micro m) in the faeces by 83-90 h after inoculation (PI). E. %mitis% was detected in 67% of the samples, producing typical oocysts (14 x 15.5 micro m) before 95 h PI. Typical oocysts of E. %maxima% (20 x 30 micro m) and/or typical lesions in the midgut upon PM examination 5-6 days PI were detected in 42% of the samples. E. %tenella% was suspected in 24 of 43 samples on the basis of oocyst size but was confirmed in 6 samples (14%) at PM examination of

infected birds with typical lesions in the caeca (haemorrhage, coagulated blood in the lumen, and thickened caecal mucosa). Characteristic lesions of E. %acervulina% and ovoid oocysts (14 x 18 micro m) were detected in all 40 positive samples (93%). Lesions in the lower small intestine of birds inoculated with 2 of the samples (5%) were typical of E. brunetti. These results confirmed the presence of 6 species of coccidia in Argentine poultry (all except E. necatrix, which is known from previous reports) and identified a prevalence and intensity for E. praecox and E. %mitis% that were previously unreported. 24 reference

18/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02413565 CAB Accession Number: 912251351
Anticoccidial efficacy of diclazuril against recent field isolates of %Eimeria% from commercial poultry farms.
McDougald, L. R.; Mathis, G. F.; Seibert, B. P.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Avian Diseases volume 34 (4): p.911-915
Publication Year: 1990
ISSN: 0005-2086 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
The anticoccidial efficacy of diclazuril, a novel anticoccidial agent, was titrated in laboratory experiments using field isolates of %Eimeria%. Fifty tests were conducted with 6 individual species isolates, and 7 tests were done with a mixture of the 6 species. Results were based on intestinal lesion scores PM, droppings scores, and weight gain. Diclazuril at 0.5 ppm was almost completely effective against E. %tenella%, E. %acervulina%, and E. %mitis%. Prevention of E. brunetti was better at 1.0 ppm than at 0.5 ppm. In birds infected with E. %maxima%, diclazuril at 0.5-1.5 ppm significantly reduced lesion scores and droppings scores and improved weight gain, although lesion scores were higher than with other species. Oocyst shedding by E. %maxima% was almost completely prevented by 0.5-1.5 ppm. Lesion scores and droppings scores caused by E. necatrix or mixed infections were greatly reduced by 0.5 ppm of diclazuril, but 1.0 ppm was necessary to obtain full protection of weight gain. These results suggest that 1.0 ppm of diclazuril prevents coccidiosis caused by 6 species of coccidia in chickens. 10 reference

18/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02243226 CAB Accession Number: 900863305
Analysis of coccidian oocyst populations by means of flow cytometry.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Journal of Protozoology volume 36 (2): p.143-146
Publication Year: 1989
ISSN: 0022-3921 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Flow cytometry was employed as a tool to analyze and characterize batches of oocysts from laboratory and field isolates of %Eimeria% spp. (E. %tenella%, E. %acervulina%, E. %maxima%, E. necatrix and E. praecox) from chickens and to propagate sub-populations of batches of oocysts. Oocyst batches were cleaned of debris by a combination of salt flotation, washing and treatment with dilute sodium hypochlorite (1.5% aqueous). Oocyst size and shape were registered by forward-angle light scatter with the argon laser excitation set at 488 nm at 300 mW. Sub-populations of oocysts were collected by map gating and used for microscopy or for propagation. The profile of particle size was characteristic for each species. Propagation of sub-populations of oocysts of specified sizes

resulted in cultures of coccidia that were pure species or nearly pure species. The small size of E. %mitis% caused difficulty in separation from the remaining fine debris. This technique was useful for studying the variation in oocyst size within populations and characterization of field isolates of mixed species. Propagation of pure species from mixed isolates by bit-map gating had the same limitations as micromanipulation because of the overlapping size of %Eimeria% spp. Characterization is further limited by the lack of suitable size/shape standards for flow cytometry. 12 reference

18/3,AB/6 (Item 1 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA

3874132 22076825 Holding Library: AGL
%Eimeria% brunetti and %Eimeria% necartrix in chickens of Argentina and confirmation of seven species of %Eimeria%
Mattiello, R. Boviez, J.D.; %McDougald, L.R.%
Kennett Square, Pa. : American Association of Avian Pathologists Inc.
Avian diseases. July/Sept 2000. v. 44 (3) p. 711-714.
ISSN: 0005-2086 CODEN: AVDIAI
DNAL CALL NO: 41.8 Av5
Language: English Summary Language: Spanish
Ten poultry farms (broiler breeder pullets, layer pullets, and broilers) in the provinces of Entre Rios and Buenos Aires in Argentina were examined for presence of %Eimeria% spp. Litter samples obtained from flocks 7-11 wk old were taken to the laboratory for oocyst counting and sporulation, then concentrated for inoculation into coccidia-free chickens. Species were identified by prepatent period, oocyst size, location and appearance of lesions in the intestine, microscopic examination of mucosal smears, and histology (to confirm %Eimeria% brunetti). On this basis, %Eimeria% praecox was found into two samples, %Eimeria% %mitis% in two, %Eimeria% %acervulina% in nine, %Eimeria% %maxima% in seven, %Eimeria% necatrix in three, %Eimeria% %tenella% in seven, and E. brunetti in four. These results confirm the presence of all seven recognized species of %Eimeria% in chickens in the Republic of Argentina.
?

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or more prefixes are unsupported
>>>  or undefined in one or more files.
                1  AU=FULLER, ALBERTA
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                2  AU=FULLER, ALBERTA LORRAINE
     S20        4  E10-E12
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 390.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.
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>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 65, 124, 129, 158, 180,
   342, 345, 390, 398, 452, 624

 1/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2004 Amer.Chem.Society All rts. reserv.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 651802-61-8
  MOLECULAR FORMULA: Unknown
  CA NAME(S):
    HP=Dehydrogenase, mannitol 1-phosphate (Eimeria tenella gene m1pdh)
       (9CI)
  SYNONYMS: 6: PN: WO2004009114 SEQID: 6 claimed protein


 1/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2004 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 651802-60-7
  MOLECULAR FORMULA: Unknown
  CA NAME(S):
    HP=DNA (Eimeria tenella gene m1pdh mannitol-1-phosphate dehydrogenase
       cDNA) (9CI)
  SYNONYMS: 5: PN: WO2004009114 SEQID: 5 claimed DNA


 1/3,AB/3     (Item 3 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2004 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: 625176-48-9
  MOLECULAR FORMULA: Unknown
  CA NAME(S):
    HP=Protein (Eimeria tenella apicoplast-encoded open reading frame orfG)
       (9CI)
  SYNONYMS: GenBank AAO40249; GenBank AAO40249 (TRANSLATED FROM: GenBank
    AY217738); Protein (Eimeria tenella chloroplast-encoded open reading
    frame orfG)
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                2  AU=FULLER, A. L
               21  AU=FULLER, A. L.
                6  AU=FULLER, A. LORRAINE
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>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
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   342, 345, 390, 398, 452, 624

 23/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File  50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2004 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

04574594   CAB Accession Number: 20033215405
   Apicoplast genome of the coccidian Eimeria tenella.
   Cai, X. M.; Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.; Zhu, G.
   Department  of  Veterinary Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine,
 College Station, TX 77843-4467, USA.
   Gene  vol. 321 p 39-46
   Publication Year:  2003
   ISSN: 0378-1119
   Language:  English
   Document Type:  Journal article
   Unicellular  apicomplexans  possess an algal-originated plastid referred
 to  as  an  apicoplast.  Although  apicomplexan parasites are comprised of
 highly  diverse  protists,  the  complete apicoplast genome sequences have
 only  been  determined  from  the  hematozoan Plasmodium falciparum and
 cyst-forming  coccidian  Toxoplasma  gondii.  Here,  we  report  the third
 complete  sequence  of  apicoplast  genome  from  the intestinal coccidian
 Eimeria tenella that may serve as a new drug target against coccidiosis in
 the  livestock.  The AT-rich E. tenella plastid genome is a 35-kb circular
 element.  Its  gene  organization resembles more closely that of T. gondii
 than  P.  falciparum.  Although  the E. tenella plastid genome contains an
 almost  identical  set  of  genes  to  that  found in P. falciparum and T.
 gondii,  its  encoded  genes  share  low or moderate homologies with their
 counterparts  in  the  other  two apicomplexans. With the addition of this
 coccidian  plastid  genome  sequence,  we  attempted  to  reexamine  the
 apicoplast  genome  evolution  and  performed phylogenetic reconstructions
 using  maximum  likelihood  and Bayesian inference (BI) methods based on a
 concatenated  dataset  of  plastid-encoded rpoB, rpoC1 and rpoC2 proteins.
 All  resulting  rpo protein trees placed apicoplast as a sister to Euglena
 within  the green lineage. On the other hand, many recent studies based on
 the  organization  of  plastid  genes  and  some  nuclear-encoded plastid
 proteins  have  supported  a common red algal ancestry of apicomplexan and
 dinoflagellate  plastids.  If  the apicoplast indeed originated from a red
 ancestor,  the  green  relationship  of  apicomplexan genes would probably
 imply that the ancestral host that gave rise to the (red) apicoplast might
 have already contained some primary green plastid genes.  30 ref.
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23/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

04186987 CAB Accession Number: 20023029207
Lectin-binding by sporozoites of Eimeria tenella.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Parasitology Research vol. 88 (2): p.118-125
Publication Year: 2002
ISSN: 0932-0113 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Sporozoites of Eimeria tenella were reacted in vitro with 19 different lectins characterized with a variety of carbohydrate-binding properties. Nine lectins caused sporozoite agglutination, which was inhibited by the specific carbohydrates mannose, sialic acid, melibiose, D-galactose, or D-galNAc. When intact live or fixed whole sporozoites were reacted with fluorescein isothiocyanate-conjugated lectins, another nine lectins bound to sporozoites, giving weak to strong fluorescence but not agglutination. Of these, all nine lectins bound to surface sites, but four also bound to the refractile body. Two of the agglutinating lectins also bound to intracellular organelles of air-dried sporozoites. SDS-PAGE analysis showed that biotinylated lectins bound a wide variety of parasite proteins. Lectins with similar carbohydrate specificities had some similarity in binding patterns of parasite proteins, as well as marked differences. In a few cases lectins with different carbohydrate specificities bound common protein bands. Only one lectin (Dolichos biflorus) showed no evidence of binding to whole sporozoites, organelles, or proteins. 19 ref.

23/3,AB/3 (Item 3 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

04074248 CAB Accession Number: 20013095891
Cell membrane labeling of Eimeria tenella sporozoites with the fluorescent dye PKH-67 GL for tracking parasite-host interactions.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Parasitology Research vol. 87 (7): p.521-525
Publication Year: 2001
ISSN: 0932-0113 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
The fluorescent cell linker dye PKH-67 GL was used as a vital stain for sporozoites of Eimeria tenella for tests on viability, invasion of cultured primary chick kidney cells, flow cytometric analysis and fluorescence microscopy. The effect of PKH-67 GL on sporozoites was tested at a range of concentrations of dye and sporozoites. In flow cytometric analysis, 0.5-40x10-6 M of PKH-67 GL labelled sporozoites to some degree, with the percentage of labelled sporozoites increasing with higher dye concentrations. The optimum concentration was 2x10-6 M, allowing easy observation by fluorescence microscopy. Morphological changes in the sporozoite at concentrations greater than 5x10-6 M were accompanied by loss of viability according to a propidium iodide inclusion assay. Sporozoite penetration of primary chick kidney cells was unaffected by the optimal level of 2x10-6 M, allowing observation of intracellular activities. Overall, the cell linker dye greatly facilitated observation of E. tenella in vitro and in flow cytometric analysis. 9 ref.

23/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

03623451 CAB Accession Number: 980807035
Biological effects of gamma-irradiation on laboratory and field isolates of Eimeria tenella (Protozoa; Coccidia).
Gilbert, J. M.; Fuller, A. L.; Scott, T. C.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Parasitology Research vol. 84 (6): p.437-441
Publication Year: 1998
ISSN: 0044-3255 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Sporulated oocysts of a field strain (FS-111) and a laboratory strain (WIS) of Eimeria tenella were exposed to 0, 50, 100, 150 or 200 Gy of gamma-radiation from a 60Co source. Irradiated oocysts of WIS and FS-111 were not significantly more fragile after irradiation as shown by the release of sporocysts after 5-105 seconds of vortex agitation with glass beads. Excystation was normal in both strains after treatment of the sporocysts with trypsin and sodium taurodeoxycholate, even in groups exposed to 200 Gy of radiation. Sporozoite release from irradiated sporocysts was more rapid than that from nonirradiated sporocysts, primarily because of a shorter lag phase during the first 30 minutes. Irradiated sporozoites were slower to parasitize cultured chick kidney cells than were control sporozoites (4 h pi), but after 24 h there was no significant difference ($P<0.05$) between irradiated and control groups except for the WIS treated with 200 Gy. After 48 h, developing schizonts were reduced by 77-94% on exposure to 50-200 Gy. Strain FS 111 did not develop as well as WIS in vitro, but the effect of irradiation was similar. When irradiated oocysts of WIS or FS-111 were inoculated into chickens the prepatent period was unaffected, but fewer oocysts were produced, lesion scores were lower, and the weight gain was less strongly affected in proportion to the doses of radiation. It is suggested that the effects of radiation damage were largely confined to the mechanism of nuclear and cellular reproduction rather than other physiological processes. 16 ref.

23/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

03226488 CAB Accession Number: 960803093
Flow cytometric analysis of the response of Eimeria tenella (Coccidia) sporozoites to coccidiocidal effects of ionophores.
Fuller, A. L.; Golden, J.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA.
Journal of Parasitology vol. 81 (6): p.985-988
Publication Year: 1995
ISSN: 0022-3395 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Fluorescein diacetate (FDA) and propidium iodide (PI) were used as indicators of membrane integrity after Eimeria tenella sporozoites were treated with polyether ionophores. Flow cytometry was used to quantitate the structural and functional effects based on red or green fluorescence and shape index of the sporozoites. Two field isolates (FS119 and FS139) were essentially resistant to polyether ionophores administered under practical conditions, whereas a laboratory strain was considered sensitive. The shape of sporozoites changed after treatment with ionophores, and this could be detected by flow cytometry. Green-fluorescing cells declined in number as the membranes were compromised by ionophore treatment. Red-fluorescing cells increased as the compromised membranes allowed entry of PI to bind with the nucleic acids. These effects were generally slower to develop in ionophore-tolerant field isolates compared with the sensitive laboratory strain. The effect of lasalocid on FDA and PI uptake, change in shape of the sporozoites, and lysis of sporozoites was more rapid than that of monensin or salinomycin. The 2 field isolates responded at different rates to salinomycin and

monensin. Flow cytometry was a sensitive and accurate instrument for analysis of the effects of ionophores on sensitive and resistant lines of coccidia. 13 ref.

23/3,AB/6 (Item 6 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

03042513 CAB Accession Number: 951407455
Effect of dietary raw soybeans on coccidiosis in chickens.
Mathis, G. F.; Dale, N. M.; Fuller, A. L.
Georgia Poultry Research, Inc., 2011 Brock Rd., Athens, Georgia 30607, USA.
Poultry Science vol. 74 (5): p.800-804
Publication Year: 1995
ISSN: 0032-5791 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
The effect of feeding raw soyabeans (RSB) in maize-soyabean diets on coccidiosis in broiler chickens was studied in a 2 x 3 factorial arrangement of treatments with 0, 50 and 100% RSB and chickens infected or uninfected (5 experiments). Coccidial species tested singly were Eimeria acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix, E. brunetti and E. tenella. With all species of Eimeria, a significant diet by infection interaction was demonstrated with a stepwise increase in weight gain and a decrease in lesion scores with increasing levels of RSB. The 100% RSB diets was given for an extended period in experiment 6, to induce pancreatic hypertrophy and hyperfunction. Feeding regimens were 0% RSB (day 0 to termination), 0% RSB day 0 to 12, then 100% RSB to termination, and 100% RSB day 0 to termination (treatments A-C) and chickens infected (E. tenella) or uninfected (groups 1-3). There was a significant difference for weight gain between uninfected and infected chicks of groups 1 and 3 but this difference was absent in group B. Coccidiosis was not decreased by continuous feeding of 100% RSB. 11 ref.

23/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02675289 CAB Accession Number: 932280313
Effects of Eimeria brunetti infection and dietary zinc on experimental induction of necrotic enteritis in broiler chickens.
Baba, E.; Fuller, A. L.; Gilbert, J. M.; Thayer, S. G.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Veterinary Medicine, College of Agriculture, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Osaka 591, Japan.
Avian Diseases vol. 36 (1): p.59-62
Publication Year: 1992
ISSN: 0005-2086 --
Language: English Summary Language: spanish
Document Type: Journal article
In 3 trials, using 80 birds each, broilers infected with E. brunetti and given dietary Zn were examined for experimental induction of necrotic enteritis, (Clostridium perfringens infection, which is difficult to establish experimentally without such concurrent factors). Inoculation with sporulated E. brunetti oocysts at 7 days of age was followed by 5 consecutive days of oral inoculation with cultured C. perfringens. Feed was supplemented with Zn at 1000 ppm. At PM examination 6 days after coccidial inoculation, necrotic enteritis was found in 20% (2/10) of birds given both organisms and dietary Zn. Coccidial lesion scores were also highest in that group. Birds infected with E. brunetti and C. perfringens with no dietary Zn had significantly higher coccidiosis lesion scores than groups inoculated with E. brunetti only, regardless of Zn supplementation. Alpha toxin levels in intestinal contents were low in groups infected with both organisms, regardless of Zn supplementation. Zinc was tested for effects on alpha toxin production in vitro. In the mid-log phase (6 h incubation), a high level of alpha toxin was produced in Zn-supplemented media, but this was lost quickly in the presence of trypsin. Addition of

Zn partly protected the toxin from the action of trypsin. 20 ref.

23/3,AB/8 (Item 8 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02404777 CAB Accession Number: 910871141
Testing anticoccidials in vitro: a machine readable, colorimetric variation of ELISA.
Gilbert, J. M.; Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Conference Title: Coccidia and intestinal coccidiomorphs. Proceedings of the 5th International Coccidiosis Conference. Tours (France), 17-20 October 1989.
p.253-258
Publication Year: 1989
Publisher: INRA Service des Publications -- Versailles, France
ISBN: 2-7380-0164-5
Language: English
Document Type: Conference paper
A variation on the ELISA was established for use as an in vitro screening technique for anticoccidial drugs. Primary chicken kidney (PCK) cells were cultured in 96-well microtitre plates. 48 h later, the PCK cells were treated with the coccidiostats monensin, lasalocid, nicarbazin, amprolium, or no drug for controls, and were infected with sporozoites of Eimeria tenella (Wis strain), and were cultured for 48 h longer. Lysis buffer was added to all wells, the plates were incubated for 2 h at 41 deg C, and a normal ELISA procedure was followed. Results indicate that this procedure was useful for evaluating the effectiveness of coccidiostats in preventing the proliferation of coccidial stages in the PCK cells. 7 ref.

23/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02404773 CAB Accession Number: 910871137
Host cell invasion by Eimeria tenella: effects of protease inhibitors on invasion in vitro.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Conference Title: Coccidia and intestinal coccidiomorphs. Proceedings of the 5th International Coccidiosis Conference. Tours (France), 17-20 October 1989.
p.231-234
Publication Year: 1989
Publisher: INRA Service des Publications -- Versailles, France
ISBN: 2-7380-0164-5
Language: English
Document Type: Conference paper
The potential role of proteases in the invasion of chick kidney cells by E. tenella (WIS strain) was studied using various protease inhibitors (Antipain, TPCK, TLCK pepstatin, leupeptin, aprotinin and PMSF). Primary chick kidney cells cultured for 60 hours, were infected with treated sporozoites, or incubated with protease inhibitors and sporozoites. Intracellular sporozoites were counted using fluorescent antibody techniques. The number of intracellular sporozoites were reduced by 21-83% by treatment of sporozoites or cells with antipain, pepstatin, leupeptin, aprotinin, TPCK or TLCK. Phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride reduced cell penetration by 30-83% at 1-4 mM. 4 ref.

23/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02374157 CAB Accession Number: 912217638
Efficacy of maduramicin ammonium against coccidiosis in turkeys under laboratory and floor-pen conditions.
McDougald, L. R.; Fuller, A. L.; Mathis, G. F.; Wang, G. T.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Avian Diseases vol. 34 (3): p.634-638
Publication Year: 1990
ISSN: 0005-2086 --
Language: English Summary Language: spanish
Document Type: Journal article
Experimental infections with field isolates of Eimeria meleagrimitis, E. adenoeides, E. gallopavonis, and E. dispersa in turkey poults were used to test the efficacy of maduramicin ammonium at 2.5-10 ppm in laboratory experiments. Infection with single or mixed species of coccidia reduced the weight gain of unmedicated infected controls and caused 18.1-65% mortality in two experiments. Maduramicin ammonium given at 5-7 ppm prevented mortality, significantly reduced droppings scores and oocyst passage, and improved weight gain to near that of the unmedicated uninfected controls. Maduramicin ammonium was tested at 4-7 ppm in a floor-pen trial lasting 10 weeks. Mortality from coccidiosis averaged 11.9% in unmedicated controls, compared with 0.6% with 4 ppm of maduramicin or no mortality with 5-7 ppm. Average weight gain and feed conversion at 10 weeks were significantly improved over unmedicated infected controls when maduramicin ammonium was given at 5-7 ppm. 9 ref.

23/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02326484 CAB Accession Number: 902212906
An outbreak of Eimeria necatrix coccidiosis in breeder pullets: analysis of immediate and possible long-term effects on performance.
McDougald, L. R.; Fuller, A. L.; McMurray, B. L.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30604, USA.
Avian Diseases vol. 34 (2): p.485-487
Publication Year: 1990
ISSN: 0005-2086 --
Language: English Summary Language: spanish
Document Type: Journal article
Coccidiosis caused by Eimeria necatrix was diagnosed in a flock of 17 640 broiler breeder pullets at 18 weeks of age on a new farm. Mortality and morbidity were excessive in both hens and males, resulting in 10.1% fewer hens capitalized and 15.56% fewer males. Egg production was lower by 4.51% during weeks 30-40 of age in comparison with other flocks of about the same age. Estimates of the cost of replacement of death losses and culls, the direct effect on the cost of the flock, and the increased cost of production amounted to $27 234. 3 ref.

23/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02320366 CAB Accession Number: 900867924
A new method for purification of Eimeria tenella merozoites.
Xie, M. Q.; Gilbert, J. M.; Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Veterinary Medicine Institute, Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Science, China.
Parasitology Research vol. 76 (7): p.566-569
Publication Year: 1990
ISSN: 0044-3255 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
A rapid and simple method for purifying 2nd generation merozoites of E. tenella was developed using a host tissue digestion fluid, containing 0.25% trypsin and 0.5% taurodeoxycholic acid, to liberate merozoites grown

in chick embryos or from parasitized caeca. After filtration, the digestion procedure yielded 1.4 x 107 or 8.33 x 107 merozoites/embryo or caecum, respectively. These yields were 9-fold (for embryos) and 3-fold (for caeca) those obtained previously. Viability of the merozoites was normal as assessed by their ability to reinfect embryos and cell cultures. The new method has advantages in that large numbers of pure, viable merozoites can be obtained quickly and easily, and the procedures require minimal effort and supplies. 17 ref.

23/3,AB/13 (Item 13 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02320350 CAB Accession Number: 900867901
Reduction in cell entry of Eimeria tenella (Coccidia) sporozoites by protease inhibitors, and partial characterization of proteolytic activity associated with intact sporozoites and merozoites.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Journal of Parasitology vol. 76 (4): p.464-467
Publication Year: 1990
ISSN: 0022-3395 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
The role of proteases in the invasion of host cells by E. tenella (Wisconsin strain) was studied in vitro. Protease inhibitors were used to treat sporozoites before inoculation or were applied to cultured chicken kidney cells before infection. The inhibitors antipain, leupeptin, aprotinin, L-1-tosylamide-2-phenyl-ethyl chloromethyl ketone (TPCK), or N-alpha -p-tosyl-L-lysine chloromethyl ketone (TLCK) reduced parasite invasion to 16-66% of control after treatment of cultured cells or sporozoites with 5 or 50 micro g/ml concentrations of inhibitors in the culture medium. Phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) reduced invasion to 32-57.7% at concentrations of 1-4 mM. The optimum pH for hydrolysis of azocasein by intact sporozoites or merozoites was determined over a range of pH 5.0 to pH 9.0. Sporozoites were highly active over a broad range from pH 5.5 to pH 9.0, with an apparent optimum at pH 8.0. Merozoites had a much lower specific activity with pH optima at 7.0 and 8.5. The protease activity of sporozoites or merozoites could be inhibited completely by the addition of 50 micro g/ml of leupeptin, TPCK, or TLCK or of 4 mM PMSF. Antipain inhibited proteases of sporozoites but not of merozoites. Pepstatin had little effect on either sporozoites or merozoites. The results suggest that parasite proteases of Eimeria may be necessary for invasion of host cells. 14 ref.

23/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02243226 CAB Accession Number: 900863305
Analysis of coccidian oocyst populations by means of flow cytometry.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.
Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, USA.
Journal of Protozoology vol. 36 (2): p.143-146
Publication Year: 1989
ISSN: 0022-3921 --
Language: English
Document Type: Journal article
Flow cytometry was employed as a tool to analyze and characterize batches of oocysts from laboratory and field isolates of Eimeria spp. (E. tenella, E. acervulina, E. maxima, E. necatrix and E. praecox) from chickens and to propagate sub-populations of batches of oocysts. Oocyst batches were cleaned of debris by a combination of salt flotation, washing and treatment with dilute sodium hypochlorite (1.5% aqueous). Oocyst size and shape were registered by forward-angle light scatter with the argon

laser excitation set at 488 nm at 300 mW. Sub-populations of oocysts were collected by map gating and used for microscopy or for propagation. The profile of particle size was characteristic for each species. Propagation of sub-populations of oocysts of specified sizes resulted in cultures of coccidia that were pure species or nearly pure species. The small size of E. mitis caused difficulty in separation from the remaining fine debris. This technique was useful for studying the variation in oocyst size within populations and characterization of field isolates of mixed species. Propagation of pure species from mixed isolates by bit-map gating had the same limitations as micromanipulation because of the overlapping size of Eimeria spp. Characterization is further limited by the lack of suitable size/shape standards for flow cytometry. 12 ref.

23/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

02025301 CAB Accession Number: 880850627
Epidemiology and anticoccidial sensitivity of coccidia strains isolated from broiler farms in the US: a survey of 99 field isolates.
Fuller, A. L.; McDougald, L. R.; Solis, J.
Dep. Poultry Sci., Univ. Georgia, GA, USA.
Conference Title: Research in avian coccidiosis. Proceedings of the Georgia Coccidiosis Conference, 18-20 November 1985
p.348-352
Publication Year: 1986
Editors: McDougald, L.R.; Joyner, L.P.; Long, P.L.
Publisher: University of Georgia College of Agriculture -- Athens, Georgia 30602, USA
Language: English
Document Type: Conference paper
In a nationwide survey in the USA, the sensitivity of 99 isolates of Eimeria to 4 coccidiostats was evaluated. A total of 177 strains was isolated; the predominant species were E. acervulina (which accounted for 51.9% of the total and was found in 11 of 12 states), E. maxima (27%, 8 states), E. tenella (15.8%, 10 states) and E. brunetti (5.6%, 6 states). One, 2, 3 and 4 species were found in 41.4, 39.4, 18.2 and 1.0% of the isolates respectively. Nicarbazin at 125 ppm gave the best overall anticoccidial efficacy, followed by salinomycin, monensin and amprolium plus ethopabate. The results confirmed that many of the coccidia were resistant to some degree to commonly used coccidiostats. 1 ref.

23/3,AB/16 (Item 1 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA

984538 779085252
Vegetable marketing and production in Columbia, Suwannee, Hamilton and Madison counties [Florida]
%Fuller, A%; Andrew, C O
Proc Fla State Hortic Soc May 1, 1977 89: 111-115.
LC: 81 F66
Language: English

23/3,AB/17 (Item 1 from file: 185)
DIALOG(R)File 185:Zoological Record Online(R)

0001902581 BIOSIS No. 14003014829
Apicoplast genome of the coccidian Eimeria tenella.
AUTHORS: Cai, Xiaomin; %Fuller, A. Lorraine%; McDougald, Larry R.; Zhu, Guan (a
AUTHORS ADDRESS: (a) Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, College Station, TX, 77843-4467; USA
SOURCE: Gene (Amsterdam) 321, 4 December 2003: 39-46. [Print]
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

ISSN: 0378-1119
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

ABSTRACT: Unicellular apicomplexans possess an algal-originated plastid referred to as an apicoplast. Although apicomplexan parasites are comprised of highly diverse protists, the complete apicoplast genome sequences have only been determined from the hematozoan Plasmodium falciparum and cyst-forming coccidian Toxoplasma gondii. Here, we report the third complete sequence of apicoplast genome from the intestinal coccidian Eimeria tenella that may serve as a new drug target against coccidiosis in the livestock. The AT-rich E. tenella plastid genome is a 35-kb circular element. Its gene organization resembles more closely that of T. gondii than P. falciparum. Although the E. tenella plastid genome contains an almost identical set of genes to that found in P. falciparum and T. gondii, its encoded genes share low or moderate homologies with their counterparts in the other two apicomplexans. With the addition of this coccidian plastid genome sequence, we attempted to reexamine the apicoplast genome evolution and performed phylogenetic reconstructions using maximum likelihood and Bayesian inference (BI) methods based on a concatenated dataset of plastid-encoded rpoB, rpoC1 and rpoC2 proteins. All resulting rpo protein trees placed apicoplast as a sister to Euglena within the green lineage. On the other hand, many recent studies based on the organization of plastid genes and some nuclear-encoded plastid proteins have supported a common red algal ancestry of apicomplexan and dinoflagellate plastids. If the apicoplast indeed originated from a red ancestor, the green relationship of apicomplexan genes would probably imply that the ancestral host that gave rise to the (red) apicoplast might have already contained some primary green plastid genes.

23/3,AB/18 (Item 2 from file: 185)
DIALOG(R)File 185:Zoological Record Online(R)

0001340959 BIOSIS Number 13300008918
Flow cytometric analysis of the response of Eimeria tenella (Coccidia) sporozoites to coccidiocidal effects of ionophores.
AUTHORS: %Fuller, A. Lorraine% (a); Golden, J.; McDougald, L.R
AUTHORS ADDRESS: (a) Department of Poultry Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602; USA
SOURCE: Journal of Parasitology 81(6), December 1995:985-988. [Print]
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
ISSN: 0022-3395
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
RECORD TYPE: Citation

23/3,AB/19 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

86039111 CA: 86(7)39111n JOURNAL
Evaluation of "Chemocolumn" method for creatine kinase MB
AUTHOR(S): Fuller, A. L.; Kendrick, F. E.
LOCATION: Clin. Lab., Anaheim Mem. Hosp., Anaheim, Calif.
JOURNAL: Clin. Chem. (Winston-Salem, N. C.) DATE: 1976 VOLUME: 22
NUMBER: 12 PAGES: 2059-60 CODEN: CLCHAU LANGUAGE: English

23/3,AB/20 (Item 1 from file: 143)
DIALOG(R)File 143:Biol. & Agric. Index

1406636 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BBAI01048224
Body temperature patterns during natural fevers in a herd of free-ranging impala (Aepyceros melampus)
Kameraman, P. R
%Fuller, A%; Faurie, A. S

The Veterinary Record v. 149 no1 (July 7 2001) p. 26-7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0042-4900

23/3,AB/21 (Item 1 from file: 484)
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext

00402738
The "Help Your Patient Stop" Initiative
Fowler, G; %Fuller, A%; Mant, D; Jones, L
Lancet (GLAN), n8649, p1253-1255, p.3
Jun 3, 1989
ISSN: 0023-7507 JOURNAL CODE: GLAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LENGTH: Long (31+ col inches)

ABSTRACT: The World Health Organization and the International Agency against Cancer in 1988 published joint guidelines on smoking cessation for primary health care professionals. A booklet entitled "Help Your Patient Stop" was produced in the UK, and sent to general practitioners. The booklet had only minimal impact.

23/3,AB/22 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

0148068 NTIS Accession Number: AD-672 242/XAB
Thermonuclear Detonation Wave Structure
%Fuller, A. L. %; Gross, R. A.
Columbia Univ New York
Corp. Source Codes: 088850
Report Number: AFOSR-68-1603
28 Jun 68 14p
Document Type: Journal article
Journal Announcement: USGRDR6818
Pub. in The Physics of Fluids, v11 n3 p534-544 Mar 68. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
The structure of a very strong detonation wave (a shock wave followed by a thermonuclear reaction zone) propagating through a deuterium-tritium gas mixture is studied. The shock is sufficiently strong so that it heats the gas to a temperature at which thermonuclear reaction probabilities are large. The characteristic times for collisions and reactions are examined to determine when the von Neumann-Zeldovich model (separate shock and reaction zone) of detonation structure is applicable. Appropriate nuclear reaction kinetics equations are developed for the reaction zone and the effect of energy loss due to bremsstrahlung is included in the analysis. A set of wave structure equations is derived and solved numerically for several different cases. The physical effects expected from a laboratory fast-shock experiment are examined briefly. (Author)

23/3,AB/23 (Item 2 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

0108472 NTIS Accession Number: AD-488 251/XAB
Thermonuclear Shock Wave Structure
(Technical rept)
%Fuller, A. L. %
Columbia University, New York. Plasma Laboratory
Report Number: TR-31; AFOSR-66-2051
Jul 66 151p

Journal Announcement: USGRDR6701
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01
The structure of a very strong shock wave propagating through a deuterium-tritium gas mixture and a pure tritium gas is studied. The temperature behind the shock wave is sufficiently high so that thermonuclear reaction probabilities are large. The wave structure is similar to that of detonations in chemically reacting gases. It is assumed that the characteristic times for collisions and reactions are such that the von Neumann-Zeldovich model of detonations is applicable; i.e., the shock can be treated as a viscous gas dynamic shock followed by a deflagration wave inside of which all the reactions occur. The physical and mathematical assumptions involved in the analysis of thermonuclear shock wave structure are examined. The reaction probabilities for deuterium and tritium fusion reactions are computed and the appropriate reaction kinetics equations are developed. The effect of energy losses due to bremsstrahlung on the wave structure is considered for a gas that is optically thin to radiation of all frequencies. The resulting set of structure equations are solved numerically for several physically interesting cases. The neutron flux and power output due to reactions is calculated for a shock propagating in an electromagnetically driven shock tube filled with a mixture of deuterium and tritium. A power of 1 kw/per cubic centimeter is predicted under specified operating conditions. (Author)
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